

quam duplo et dimidio (σ) vel solum circiter duplo (φ) longiore et margini basali pronoti æquelongo (σ) vel hoc saltem $1/4-1/3$ brevior (φ); pronoti latitudine basali circiter $1/3-2/5$ brevior, sat crebre, fortiter punctato, strictura apicali versus latera gracilescente callis tertiam apicalem partem haud superantibus, lateribus apicem versus distincte callosomarginatis, intra marginem longitudinaliter impressis; scutello paullo subtilius punctato; hemielytris abdomen longe superantibus, marginale costali modice rotundatis, crebre punctatis. Long. 5, lat. $2\ 1/10$ (σ)- $2\ 1/2$ (φ) mm."

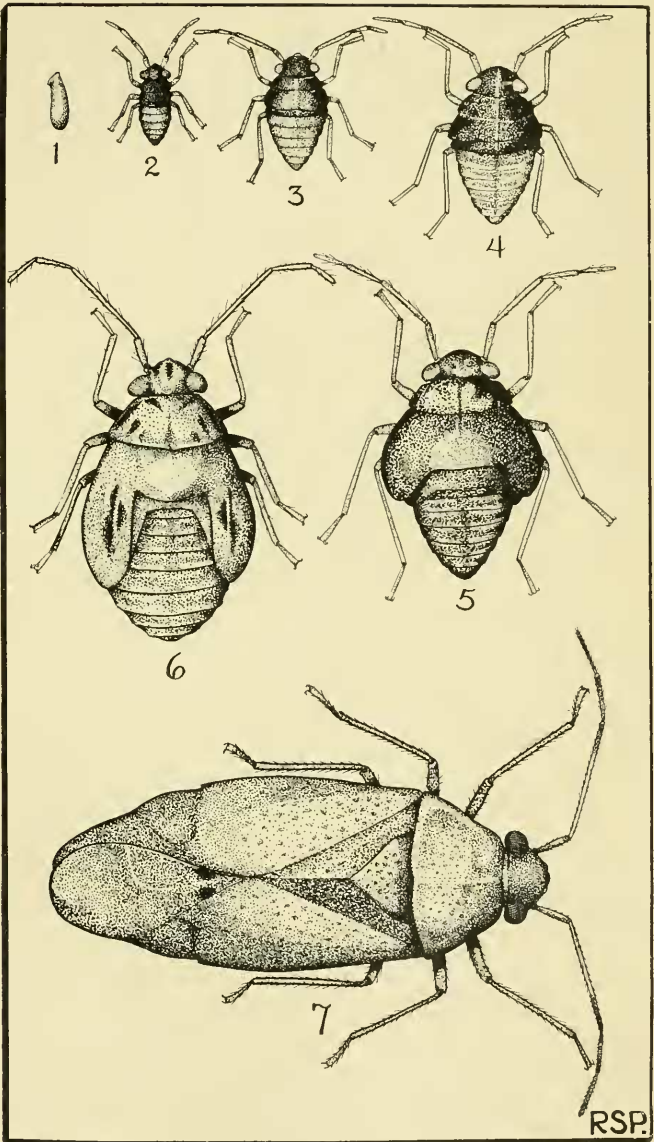
In the same article, there also appears brief descriptions of the varieties *palmeri*, *plagiata*, *signata*, *scutellaris*.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 16.

- Fig. 1. Egg.
- Fig. 2. First stage nymph.
- Fig. 3. Second stage nymph.
- Fig. 4. Third stage nymph.
- Fig. 5. Fourth stage nymph.
- Fig. 6. Fifth stage nymph.
- Fig. 7. Adult (female).

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Some Respiratory Structures of Dragonfly Larvæ.—In the little Zygoptera or damsel flies, the respiratory arrangement is vastly different from that of other dragonflies. These nymphs all have three big flat external gills, forming a sort of triple tail at the end of the abdomen. But what is most strange is that these nymphs will live if the external gills are all broken off. I could find nothing in the way of discovered fact about these insects except the old statement that the blackwing, *Calopteryx*, had as a nymph three gills in his rectum. I dissected four of the common small Agrionidæ, including the common brown Lestes, blue Enallagma and others. Their rectum was the same as that of any insect, with just three glands in it; but in *Argia putrida*, I happened to work further forward, and in this creature I found that the intestine, just caudad of the Malpighian tubules, is expanded into a globular ampulla. On the surface of this ampulla are three fatty bags, well tracheated, one of



Neoborus amoenus Reut.